

# THE ARGUS

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1920.

If Delaware wants something it is taking  
 the approved way of getting it in holding out  
 against the balance of the nation on the sur-  
 face question.

On the basis of incomplete returns it ap-  
 pears that Republican voters out in the tall  
 grass fail to see much in either Wood, Lowden  
 or Johnson to commend any one over the  
 others.

Two thousand people saw a negro "legally"  
 hanged at San Augustine, Texas, yesterday  
 and the incident was thought worthy of mention-  
 ing in the press dispatches. If the execution had  
 been of the other kind probably the news never  
 would have got much farther than the county  
 line.

Retail shoe dealers of the country promise  
 to reduce their margins of profit with a view  
 of cheapening all but the fancy grades of their  
 goods. It is feared that this will not be of  
 much benefit to some of our most vociferous  
 kickers, who insist upon getting the "best"  
 which too often means the most expensive.

Though the program of construction pro-  
 posed by Secretary Daniels was rejected by  
 congress, Chairman Butler of the house naval  
 committee says in four years the sea power of  
 this country, with building already planned,  
 will be about equal to that of England. Under  
 the circumstances the process of disarmament is  
 not likely to make much headway during the  
 term of the president who will be elected next  
 November.

So many senators, utterly worn out with  
 the struggle over the treaty, are giving them-  
 selves a vacation that it is impossible this week  
 to do anything with the Knox resolution de-  
 claring peace with Germany. And yet the coun-  
 try would have been better off if nine-tenths  
 of the energy used in the debate had been em-  
 ployed in other directions, saving wood, for  
 instance. If any party or any individual got  
 any political advantage out of it the fact isn't  
 apparent as yet. From the viewpoint of the  
 public the contest was too long drawn out and  
 tiresome to be classed even as a good sporting  
 event. The people also would like to have a  
 rest but it looks as if they will have to take  
 hold and do what the senate was unable to ac-  
 complish.

## Pirating Trade Marks.

Americans who are pushing out into new  
 commercial fields are finding that they have  
 much to learn. Often the lesson is costly.  
 One of the things they are compelled to  
 combat in South America is "trade mark pi-  
 rates." Against these the American Manufac-  
 turers' Export association has launched a vig-  
 orous fight. Argentina is a favorite field for  
 the operation of such sharks. The remedy,  
 while the laws remain unchanged, is for Amer-  
 icans who plan beginning trade in Argentina  
 to register their trade marks with that govern-  
 ment as the first step. Otherwise when they

get ready to do business they are apt to find  
 it has been done by someone else.

It is not necessary in Argentina for the per-  
 son who registers a trade mark to be the actual  
 manufacturer of the goods. That is, anybody  
 can register a trade mark, first come first  
 served. Once registered, the mark can be  
 used by no one else, and if it has  
 been pirated, the rightful owner either has  
 to sell his products under a new trade mark  
 or buy off the pirate.

It is known in the office of the United States  
 commercial attaché at Buenos Aires that the  
 sum of \$30,000 was paid by one American com-  
 pany to recover its trade mark from a pirate.

There are reported to be certain individuals  
 who almost make a business of appropriating  
 trade marks of foreign concerns in order to  
 extort a price for surrendering them to the owner.  
 They watch particularly for advertising in  
 newspapers and magazines of foreign concerns  
 whose products they judge are likely to find  
 a market in Argentina; if they find a likely  
 trade mark not registered, they see that it is  
 done in their own names and then wait. They  
 also watch for the expiration of trade marks—  
 the period is 10 years. There are known to be  
 instances in which concerns have thus left  
 their trade marks to a pirate as the result of  
 neglecting to have them renewed.

Argentina has yet failed to ratify the pan-  
 American trade mark convention, under which  
 a central agency for the 10 southern republics  
 of America would be established in Rio Janeiro  
 for the protection of trade marks. A trade  
 mark registered there will be good in all other  
 South American countries signatory to the  
 convention and will save time, expense and  
 trouble. The Argentina administration is  
 known to be anxious to have the treaty ratified,  
 but congress has failed to act.

## Marked Up.

The other day a woman went into a store  
 looking for a pair of low shoes for house use.  
 She was not particular as to style but sought  
 comfort and wearing qualities. She insisted  
 upon low heels, which were not plentiful in the  
 stock. After a good deal of rummaging about  
 the saleswoman finally brought out a pair that  
 evidently had been on hand a long time. Ap-  
 pearances indicated they had been made "be-  
 fore the war." The price quoted was \$3.50.  
 The prospective customer looked them over  
 and found an old price mark. It was \$2.50.  
 She did not purchase. Instead, she went out  
 and told about it.

It is not necessary to say whether this  
 happened in Rock Island. It is enough to  
 know that it really took place, and that the  
 story is being circulated by word of mouth  
 among customers of the store in question to  
 its detriment and to the injury of others en-  
 gaged in the retail trade, whether they deal in  
 shoes or other commodities.

Merchants say they have to mark their  
 stocks up when prices go up to protect them-  
 selves against loss through automatic depre-  
 ciation when prices come down. Business  
 practice seems to sanction the rule to meet or-  
 dinary fluctuations. Whether its application  
 is justified in the present situation when the  
 fluctuating is all one way and the prospects  
 for a turn are admitted to be decidedly remote  
 may be questioned. It isn't necessary to de-  
 bate the point here.

The outstanding feature is that when an  
 article originally priced to sell at a given  
 figure, with a fair margin of profit allowed, is  
 marked up six or eight times the original cost  
 no explanation whatever will satisfy the cus-  
 tomer who finds out about it. However sound  
 the principle may be it looks so much like  
 highway robbery that the lay mind is unable  
 to make a distinction.

Such an incident tends to widen suspicion  
 and deepen distrust in a world already over-  
 supplied with both. Though perhaps not  
 prompted by dishonest motives it promotes  
 dishonesty for people who think they are being  
 outraged have a habit of discarding their own  
 scruples in self defense. They proceed to lie,  
 cheat and steal in order to get even. Bolshe-  
 vism sprouts, shoots, branches and blooms and  
 bears fruit overnight in soil so prepared.

# Editorial Digest

An Independent Analysis of Leading Cur-  
 rent Events as Reflected in the Pub-  
 lic Press of the Country

## Another Coal Crisis Impending?

Although prudent householders know the  
 importance of beginning to accumulate next  
 winter's fuel supply in the spring months, the  
 average citizen is not likely to ponder the se-  
 rioussness of a coal strike at any other time  
 than in the dead of winter. Yet the quantity  
 of coal used for heating is insignificant com-  
 pared with the vast amount needed to keep  
 industry and transportation going and it is  
 therefore true that a stoppage of fuel produc-  
 tion in the warm season is practically just as  
 dangerous to national welfare as in the winter.  
 The settlement of the coal strike last De-  
 cember was only a truce. Since then a com-  
 mission appointed by President Wilson and  
 consisting of three experts representing respec-  
 tively the operators, the miners and the pub-  
 lic, has been trying to find a basis of last-  
 ing agreement. Now it reports, but it is not  
 unanimous, the miners' representative dis-  
 agreeing with the other two.

"Messrs. Robinson and Peale, representing  
 the public and the operators," says the Bir-  
 mingham News (Dem.), "have recommended a  
 general wage advance of approximately 25  
 per cent, and that hours and conditions of  
 labor remain unchanged. While Mr. White, the  
 miners' representative, makes a minority re-  
 port insisting upon 35 per cent advance and  
 a 7-hour day."

"The harmonizing of differences, apparent-  
 ly," comments the Christian Science Monitor,  
 (Ind.), "is the task still before the president  
 as he gives these reports his careful considera-  
 tion. But as the days go by, and nothing comes  
 of them, talk of a general coal strike at the  
 end of the current month begins to be bruited  
 about."

The New York Evening World (Dem.)  
 thinks that "unless the miners can bring ex-  
 tremely strong evidence before the public,  
 there will be little sympathy with a miners' strike  
 now. It will favor of greed and a dispo-  
 sition to question the findings of the umpire,  
 to demand more than is fair." But the Pitts-  
 burgh Press (Ind.) fears that "the failure of  
 unanimity will be regarded by the White house  
 as a failure of the arbitration."

A great many opinions coincide with that of  
 the Manchester Union (Rep.), that the com-  
 mission did not go to the roots of the coal  
 problem. The Union says:

"We were led to believe that the president's  
 commission was charged with going down to  
 fundamentals and bringing out into the light of  
 day the factors regarding the mining industry  
 upon which the public could form reasonably  
 sound and useful judgment regarding both  
 wages and coal prices. Indeed, some of us  
 entertained the almost Utopian hope that this  
 great industry was safely on the way to indus-  
 trial stability founded on thorough and wide-  
 spread understanding."

"Instead we have a wage award!"  
 What are some of these "fundamentals"  
 which the commission is charged with neglect-  
 ing? One, mentioned by the St. Paul Pioneer  
 Press (Ind.), is enforced idleness.

"Government figures for nine years, be-  
 tween 1906 and 1915, omitting the year 1910,"  
 says the Pioneer Press, "show an average  
 working year of only 213 days in the bitumi-  
 nous industry. This is 100 days short of a  
 full working year. Even under war pressure  
 in 1915 the average number of working days  
 in the central competitive field was around 240."  
 "The American people . . . don't propose to  
 pay prices for coal based on full pay for a  
 year which is 25-33 1-3, or 50 per cent idleness.  
 Whoever may be the fault, there is a wrong  
 and ruinous principle which must not be  
 tolerated."

The New York Globe (Ind.) dwells on the  
 same point. The industry, it says, "is over-  
 manned by 100,000 miners, and, for causes,  
 some of which are obviously remediable, em-  
 ploys its workers only about two hundred days  
 a year on the average," and it calls this con-  
 dition "little less than a disgrace to our na-  
 tion." It also quotes Herbert Hoover as saying that the industry is "func-  
 tioning badly from an engineering and man-  
 agement standpoint," which means "not only a long train of human  
 misery through intermittent employment, but  
 the economic loss to the community of over  
 100,000 workers, who could be applied to other  
 production and the cost of coal decreased to  
 the consumer." The Lincoln Star (Ind.) also  
 declares that "steady employment in the mines  
 would mean higher wages and cheaper coal,"  
 and that "the work of the commission will be  
 a failure if this difficulty is not partially  
 remedied."

# Frederic Haskin's Letter

(Special Correspondent of The Argus.)

## CLIPPING THE FLAPPER'S WINGS.

New York, March 22.—The day of  
 the overjoyed, overdrained, dear  
 young thing, full of sentiment and  
 illusion, is drawing to a close.  
 "Gladness" and glad rags are go-  
 ing out of fashion.

According to Miss Jane D. Rip-  
 pin, national director of the Girl  
 Scouts, within the next 10 years  
 women are going to abandon all  
 creative attempts at illusion, and  
 live a peaceful, thrifty existence,  
 like men. They are going to wear  
 plain business suits and severe  
 hats, and exercise a restraining in-  
 fluence on their exuberant glad-  
 ness, especially while at work. Miss  
 Rippin herself is doing all that she  
 can to bring this admirable reform  
 about.

"Every day," she says, "we are  
 teaching the girl that her body  
 isn't a Christmas tree on which to  
 hang a lot of ornaments. The  
 young Scout becomes accustomed to  
 the wearing of her own simple un-  
 iform and sees its value. Of course,  
 she cannot wear it always, but she  
 is taught that the next best thing  
 is a plain one-piece dress with a  
 belt. Her scout shoes are big and  
 broad with low heels, and she  
 knows the dangers of high heels.  
 As for cosmetics, every one of our  
 girls comes to know that girls who  
 wear artificial things on their faces  
 have artificial things in their char-  
 acters."

By taking them while they are  
 young this way, and inculcating in  
 them a wholesome respect for  
 grim and, even occasionally home-  
 ly reality, it is hoped that the "too-  
 glad" outlook can eventually be  
 stamped out. Miss Rippin is ad-  
 vanced in this useful campaign by  
 design by various women's clubs,  
 including the Wall Street club, the  
 Irene Thrift club, an organization  
 of chorus girls, and A. Mitchell  
 Palmer, whose interest is in  
 squelching not so much gladness  
 as extravagance.

While the campaign is invading  
 even our drawing rooms, with the  
 idea of clothing them a little more  
 fully and less fancifully, it is also  
 clearly directed at the modern  
 working woman. Young women  
 who wear distracting clothing to  
 the office, whose gladness efferves-  
 ces and spills over into the  
 sober working hours, and who mo-  
 nopolize business telephones for  
 protracted, mirthful conversations  
 with their various acquaintances,  
 and who insist upon joyfully vamp-  
 ing the boss when the poor man is  
 anxious to get through dictation  
 and out to his golf, are not expected  
 to occur in the future. The  
 Wall Street club is taking these  
 species of gladness under its wing  
 in the hope of definitely saddening  
 them.

Miss Elizabeth Sibley, president  
 of the organization, has very de-  
 cided views on the subject, which  
 she is ready to express to any  
 upon thousands of young women  
 employed in the Wall street dis-  
 trict, during the coming year.  
 "Not everything that it is neces-  
 sary to know if one is to succeed in  
 a business office is taught in pre-  
 paratory schools or business  
 courses," declares Miss Sibley.  
 "There are questions of dress and  
 deportment which are most im-  
 portant. Older women who have  
 gone through the stage of office  
 work, which these girls are just  
 entering, can give them a word or  
 two of advice, which we feel should  
 be of some value."

As it is, conditions are so shock-  
 ing, according to Miss Sibley, that  
 one woman, the organizer of Irene  
 Thrift, with even the stage de-  
 veloping an antipathy to frivolity,  
 the future holds much hope for the  
 extinction of gladness. With so  
 many reforms under way and gather-  
 ing furious momentum, there will  
 soon be nothing left to be glad  
 about. Yes; there would be much  
 hope for the weary in the future  
 were it not for one disquieting  
 possibility. Suppose everybody  
 went right on being glad, anyway?

At the recent convention of the  
 National Federation of Business  
 and Professional Women here,  
 where the subject of dress reform  
 received a great deal of discussion,  
 Mrs. Christine R. Kefauver, super-  
 vising inspector of the Bureau of  
 Industrial Hygiene of the New  
 York Department of Health, creat-  
 ed a mild stir by her assertion that  
 "many a wife becomes unduly sus-  
 picious of her husband if he has in  
 his employ a girl who dolls up like  
 a fashion model." In her opinion it

was up to the modern business girl  
 to suppress her glad appearance in  
 order that the boss's wife might rest  
 in peace and comfort. Mrs.  
 Kefauver is not especially interest-  
 ed in the welfare of boss's wives,  
 except insofar as they interfere  
 with the success of business  
 women.

"The business woman may not  
 realize it, but it is not fair to her-  
 self to dress for the office in un-  
 suitable clothes," she says. "The  
 time has come when entering busi-  
 ness with a woman does not mean  
 merely the filling of a gap between  
 school and marriage. It means as  
 much today to a girl as it does to  
 her brother. She must therefore  
 avail herself of every opportunity  
 to make it a success. What would  
 we think of a man who wore a  
 dress suit to the office in the  
 morning? And yet women go into  
 offices in gowns suitable for tea or  
 dinner."

Mrs. Kefauver knows of one case  
 where a young office worker, doubt-  
 less a victim of glad propaganda  
 about the goodness of the human  
 race (if you only look on the  
 bright side of things), lost her  
 position through dressing a trifle  
 too exuberantly for the role of  
 clerk. Happily unconscious of the  
 unfavorable impression she was  
 making, she was wearing a gown  
 which was a cynicism, she went  
 about the office in a state of  
 mind that she was the most effi-  
 cient of her duties until one day  
 the wife of one of her employer's  
 clients happened into the office and  
 saw her. That lady immediately de-  
 manded that her husband take his  
 legal business to some other office  
 where the young woman employed  
 was less gorgeously attired, and  
 the young clerk's boss that he  
 fired her.

If the present reform campaign  
 were confined to the dress and  
 manners of office workers, one  
 would not attach so much impor-  
 tance to it, but even chorus girls  
 have become infected by the desire  
 to be sober-minded. It is not un-  
 usual to find whole companies of  
 chorus ladies diligently knitting  
 while waiting for the cues in the  
 wings, while one company playing  
 here in New York has organized  
 the Irene Thrift club, which is an  
 organization for promoting the  
 wear of sensible, muslin lingerie.  
 These girls have repudiated all  
 frivolous apparel of this type, and  
 have espoused the coarse, practical  
 and economical garments of their  
 grandmothers' days.

"Where else in the world do  
 wage-earning, or for that matter  
 other kind of women, wear such  
 foolish and senseless underwear,"  
 declared the leader of the club, the  
 daughter of a British peer and only  
 in the chorus because she has to  
 earn her living. Whether the peer  
 is bankrupt or not is not divulged  
 by the young lady, but she is by no  
 means reticent concerning other  
 members of the British nobility,  
 whose taste in underwear she de-  
 scribes in great detail. After an-  
 nouncing that the Duchess of Port-  
 land, the Duchess of Devonshire  
 and many other titled ladies on  
 friendly terms with her grand-  
 mother, were partial to unbleached  
 muslin, the organizer of Irene  
 Thrift admitted that the present  
 generation was inclined to favor  
 silk, but that this frivolous taste  
 is now being suppressed by a popu-  
 lar wave of reform.

As evidence that they are speak-  
 ing nothing but the truth and the  
 whole truth concerning the pur-  
 pose of their club, the members  
 will take you back to the dressing  
 tables and show you their small  
 machine sewing machines, costing  
 \$5 apiece, whereon they manufac-  
 ture lingerie between the acts. "Of  
 course, you know, such practical  
 garments cannot be bought," said  
 the leader in exhibiting her speci-  
 mens of thrift, "which shows how  
 demoralized the public taste has  
 become, and how frivolous!"  
 Thus, with even the stage de-  
 veloping an antipathy to frivolity,  
 the future holds much hope for the  
 extinction of gladness. With so  
 many reforms under way and gather-  
 ing furious momentum, there will  
 soon be nothing left to be glad  
 about. Yes; there would be much  
 hope for the weary in the future  
 were it not for one disquieting  
 possibility. Suppose everybody  
 went right on being glad, anyway?

# HEALTH TALKS

BY WILLIAM BRADY M.D.

EDITED BY J. W. POTTER CO.

## The High Cost of Sickness—12.

Mr. Miller has an Abscess.  
 Soon after the strike was settled  
 Mr. Miller developed a boil. Mrs.  
 Miller had some Valley Salve in  
 the house she placed great faith in,  
 and she applied a generous dose of it.  
 "Oh, a rash," Miller became more  
 and more uncomfortable. Then it  
 happened one of the neighbors  
 prescribed a poultice. The neigh-  
 bor gave explicit instructions that  
 the flaxseed meal was to go next  
 the skin. Miller endured it two  
 more days, then began to feel ter-  
 ribly sick. He managed, poor fellow,  
 to navigate somehow to the doc-  
 tor's office.

"Pretty ugly abscess," said the  
 doctor, examining the lesion.  
 "Why, we thought it was a boil,"  
 said Miller.  
 "Well, a boil is an abscess. And  
 abscess is an accumulation of pus  
 —matter, anywhere, in any quan-  
 tity. A boil is a small abscess. You  
 have here a plain boil, in a situa-  
 tion where the subcutaneous tissue  
 is loose, and that permits the in-  
 fection to spread in all directions,  
 making a rather large subcutaneous  
 abscess in a few days. I see you  
 have been applying filthy poultices  
 —felt kinda sorry for the poor,  
 hungry pus-germ, eh? Thought  
 you'd feed 'em and keep 'em nice  
 and warm and moist so they could  
 multiply and thrive and be happy?  
 You're a kind hearted man, Miller."

The abscess was opened by a  
 mere puncture. The doctor soaked  
 manifold pieces of clean cheese-  
 cloth (cheese cloth which had been  
 boiled five minutes) in a hot solu-  
 tion and placed them thickly upon  
 the abscess and applied a bandage  
 to retain the dressing. He gave  
 Miller a pint of the same solution  
 and instructed him to have a few  
 spoonfuls poured on the dressing  
 every hour or often enough to keep  
 it constantly moist, and to apply  
 fresh clean cheese cloth folds as  
 often as the discharge soiled the  
 dressing.

The patient returned three days  
 later feeling no better. On exami-  
 nation the doctor found a piece of  
 dry, non-absorbent flannel on the  
 dressing, sore, swollen abscess. Miller  
 explained that he had run out of  
 cheese cloth, and it being Sunday,  
 he couldn't get any. So he had  
 omitted the wet dressings since  
 Saturday morning!

Miller hasn't much money but he  
 could afford to consult a doctor and  
 then ignore the doctor's orders.  
 Expensive amusement.

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## What's In a Name?

BY MILDRED MARSHALL.

(Copyright, 1919, by the Wheeler Syndicate, Inc.)

Juanita.  
 The lovely Spanish favorite  
 Juanita has come to be a "name  
 without a country." The music of  
 its syllables proved irresistible to  
 many countries and in modern  
 times, it lost its Spanish heritage  
 and came to be as American as  
 Anne or Edith.

Juanita means "grace of the  
 Lord." It comes originally from  
 the same source as John. It was  
 brought in honor of St. John the  
 Evangelist's guardianship of the  
 Blessed Virgin that her name be-  
 came joined with his. In the Fifth  
 century a Giovanni (John) Maria  
 Visconti of Milan appeared and  
 straightway Juan Maria became a  
 popular name in Spain.

By adding a final "a," the fem-  
 inine Juana was formed, a name  
 which proved more acceptable than  
 the masculine Juan as a preface to  
 surnames, good health and happiness.  
 Juana and Juana became a sepa-  
 rate name. Spain is fond of en-  
 dearments and diminutives, as  
 Rosita and Carmencita and scores  
 of other names prove, so presently  
 the ever-popular Juanita was  
 evolved. Many famous women of  
 Spain bore the name, among them  
 a queen, who was known as Juana  
 la Loca. Her reign in Castile was  
 an unfortunate and distressing  
 period.

It may be that the Spanish influ-  
 ence in the southwestern states  
 brought Juanita into vogue in this  
 country, or her fame, according to  
 some, may have been established by  
 the country-wide vogue of the old  
 song with which even the present  
 generation is familiar. Who does  
 not remember:  
 "Juanita, ask thy soul if we  
 should part?"  
 Juanita's talismanic gem is the  
 fire-opal. That gem of sunny Spain  
 promises her protection from evil  
 spirits, good health and happiness.  
 Juana, her lucky day and her  
 lucky number.

# Heart Home Problems

by MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a  
 girl of 20 and have been keeping  
 company with a boy of the same  
 age for nearly a year. He has  
 treated me with every courtesy  
 with the exception of drinking sev-  
 eral times. He always tells me  
 about it when he has been drink-  
 ing. He does nothing out of the  
 way when he does drink.  
 He seems to be a nice fellow and  
 comes from a respectable family.  
 Two or three years ago his reputa-  
 tion was not to be envied, but he  
 no longer acts as he did then and  
 I really believe he intends to hold  
 out no more. He said he would  
 go to my home.

Several days ago my brother-in-  
 law and sister told me I had to  
 stop going with him. If I don't  
 they will not have anything to do  
 with me, as folks are talking or  
 would talk about me for going  
 with him. I told them he was not  
 the boy he once was and that he  
 was trying to be a man, which  
 I am sure he is. They did not want  
 to believe it, for they always have  
 some objections to the boys I go  
 with.

I am a girl of a respectable fam-  
 ily and have lots of friends. Of  
 course I do not want to do any-  
 thing to cheapen my reputation.  
 My parents do not object to our  
 going together and seem to think  
 a lot of him. He says he really  
 loves me and I believe he does. I  
 am sure I love him and it will  
 break my heart to give him up.  
 Please advise me what to do.

WORRIED.  
 Drinking now is inexcusable. If  
 your friend drinks to any extent  
 now that it is illegal, your sister  
 and her husband are justified in  
 the stand they take. I believe with  
 them that it would be better to give  
 up the young man than to spoil  
 your own reputation. There are  
 so many men with wholesome  
 habits that it is foolish to walk  
 right into trouble. Unless the  
 young man loves you enough to  
 consider your reputation and to  
 protect it with his good conduct,  
 he will not make a good husband.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: I am a  
 girl 16 years old and married a  
 boy when I was 15, but have never  
 lived with him. I like him, but do  
 not love him. He is 15 now. I see  
 him once in a while and he be-  
 lieves me to go away and live with him.  
 I really do not love anyone. I am  
 going with a fellow now and he  
 tells me he loves me, but I do not  
 give him an answer.

Should I live with my husband,  
 or should I keep company with  
 the other fellow?  
 MISS TOMMY.  
 Your affairs certainly are in a  
 tangle. Divorce seems the only way  
 if you live with your husband  
 there will probably be children to  
 add to the complication. A separa-  
 tion would be more difficult with  
 children to consider.  
 It is not right for you, a married  
 girl, to keep company with another  
 man. Get a divorce so that you  
 will be free to live the normal life  
 of a young girl. Your first venture  
 has been such a failure that you  
 should not think of marriage again  
 until you are older and very sure  
 of your love.

Dear Mrs. Thompson: If one  
 makes as a milkmaid is she sup-  
 posed to carry a pail?  
 ONE WHO NEVER MASKED.  
 She should carry a pail and wear  
 a bonnet.

# THE DAILY SHORT STORY

## THE CALL OF THE WILD.

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By Ethel M. Farmer.

The rapid whirling of the sewing  
 machine stopped suddenly, and  
 Eloise turned sharply around in  
 her chair and faced her sister  
 squarely.

"Are you nearly finished?" she  
 asked with assumed gaiety.

"Oh, no," Virginia answered  
 deeply, carefully scrutinizing the